



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

clusions seem to be based on careful study. In these days of specific doubts and difficulties, it is all important, we think, that the broader views of species be taken. We would have even gone farther than Mr. Hoopes in our reduction of some hitherto accredited species, and we fancy we could, in a few cases, arrange them better under the genera. The goodly number of varieties enumerated shows he has not fallen into the bad habit of giving a new specific name to every sport produced under cultivation. The advice concerning the growth and propagation of Conifers may be considered as authoritative for the Middle United States.

We could wish that more space had been given to the "Insects injurious to Coniferæ." The analytical key is clear, and really smoothes the road to the determination of any given species described in the work.

Truth is truth, Mr. Hoopes thinks; and does not need any compromise to make it truer. Such is the spirit in which he claims the acceptance of *Sequoia gigantea* as the proper name for our California giant. The taste which would fill our grounds with imported trees, to the utter exclusion of our native beauties, is, we think, justly censured.

Judd & Co., of New York, have published the book in their best style. It should be in the library of every arboriculturist (whether amateur or professional) in the land.—J. T. R.

THE BUTTERFLIES OF NORTH AMERICA.*—Such a beautifully printed and finely illustrated work on our Butterflies, as this promises to be, will be opportune to all butterfly hunters as well as entomologists generally. Mr. Edwards brings to this work a thorough knowledge of our Butterflies, and the reader will find much that is new regarding their haunts and habits. In the early numbers the species figured will be mostly new, or if old, those that have been incorrectly described or figured. With Part III. will be commenced a synopsis of North American species, to be completed within the volume. The lithographic plates are beautifully drawn, and the letter-press is all that can be desired. When completed the work will make a most attractive volume. A number, containing at least five plates, will be issued every three months. Figures of both surfaces of the insect are given, and of both sexes wherever possible.

NATURAL HISTORY MISCELLANY.

BOTANY.

CHOICE NEW VARIETY OF *KALMIA LATIFOLIA*.—Flowers have just been brought to us by Mr. Charles J. Power, florist, South Framingham, Mass.,

*The Butterflies of North America; with colored Drawings and Descriptions. By Wm. H. Edwards, Philadelphia. Published by the American Entomological Society. Part I, 4to. April, 1868. Price of each part, \$2.00. Subscribers may address E. T. Cresson, 518 South 13th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

of much the most marked and showy variety of the above species which I ever saw, and which, being in cultivation, requires a name. It may as well be named *Var. coronata*, the Crowned Mountain Laurel. The corolla is white, except a broad crown of dark crimson, continuous, but somewhat blotchy, which occupies the whole inside of the cup from the pouches up to near the margin, which again is clear white. A single shrub of this was accidentally discovered two years ago, in bloom in a wood near Framingham, by Mr. James Parker, but was destroyed by fire, the ground having been accidentally burned over. But a branch, given to Mr. Power, was preserved by grafting upon the ordinary form of the species. From this graft, which has now blossomed, it is hoped that this beautiful variety may be abundantly propagated.—A. GRAY.

A WHITE CHOKE-CHERRY.—There is a variety of Choke-cherry (*Prunus Virginiana*) bearing white fruit occasionally found about here. Is it found in other places?—D. W. C. CHALLIS.

ZOOLOGY.

SHORE-COLLECTING ABOUT NEW YORK.—Thinking that some of your New England readers, who are of course lovers of Natural History, would be likely to pay a visit to New York, and would be glad to know where, and how to pursue their favorite study, I have been induced to send you a few remarks on the subject. It is scarcely necessary to inform them that New York, like nearly all great commercial centres, is a very poor place to collect specimens in their natural situations, especially marine animals and plants, as the shore is so much in demand for wharves, docks, factories, etc.; and this explains why it is so difficult to procure specimens of shells, corals, etc. from sailors, who only visit large cities, and of course who have neither time nor inclination to walk a great distance in search of them, nor much money to purchase them.

Suppose a stranger in New York who would like to collect shells, Algæ, or zoöphytes; there are boats running up the Long Island Sound every day in the summer, and the ferries to Staten Island, but I would advise him to leave the city by the Fulton Ferry to Brooklyn, step into a Greenwood car, and tell the conductor he wishes to go to Fort Hamilton; when he reaches there, walk a short distance to the left past the fort, and his field is before him. One thing he should do before starting is to look in the newspapers and see what hour it is high tide that day, and choose his time as near six hours from that as possible, and so time his visit as to have as much beach as possible, for it would be almost useless to go at high-water. He will immediately notice that the geological formation is somewhat different to what it is on many of the New England shores, being all of the drift formation,—no rocks in place,—all loose boulders, sand, and gravel, so of course there are none of those beautiful natural aquaria full of actinias, algæ, and mollusks in a state of nature; but he may find many shallow pools where many very interesting objects may